was stuck into him. He moved faster with a howl. The soldiers marched directly to the

howl. The soldiers marched directly to the mill.

There the story of the assault was retold. All the stories about the trouble of the morning do not agree. The leaders of the Amalgamated Association say that the story told by the workmen of the assault is greatly exaggerated. Disinterested witnesses of the fight say that the story is strictly true as told above. The official report of the morning's trouble, given out at the Duquesne mill by officers of the company, is as follows:

"Most of the Duquesne workmen having signified their intention of returning to work, a detachment of forty was ordered to report at the mill to do some repairing this morning. As they approached the gate they were set upon by a mob of the company's former employees from Homestead and were assaulted with clubs and sticks and stones. They wore finally driven away and were not permitted to enter the mill and go on with their work. The nine deputies in charge of the mill ran to their rescue, but were powerless to help them. The men about to enter the mill ran for their lives. The millits were called here for foar of further trouble."

men shout to enter the mili ran for their lives. The militia were called here for fear of further trouble.

There was no sign of trouble at any time after the arrival of the soldiers, and in the afternoon, when Gen. Wiley himself came to the town, he decided that it would not be necessary for more than two companies of the militia to remain, especially as the committee had returned to Homestead. The rest of the regiment went back in the afternoon to their old quarters on the hill back of the Homestead mill. The two companies remained in the mill. They will stay there until their tents reach the town, and they will go into camp on the hilliside.

On, then, Wiley's advice, early in the afternoon one of the watchmen in the mill who had witnessed the light went to littsburgh to report the facts to the firm and to see the company's counsel, and make complaints if the lawyers thought best. This watchman had recognized litteen of the committee and was able to tell what part they took in the trouble. He was sent direct to the lawyers, and a few minutes hater they went with him before Aiderman McMasters and he swore out warrants for the arrest of the litteen on charges of aggravated riot and assault and battery. The warrants were nineed in the hands of constables who went to Duquesne on the 5 o'clock train. Mr. Loveny's will not fool with them any longer. We will do all that lays in our power to put them in juil the instant they begin to violate the law. Perhaps quick justice will the better teach them the lesson they need."

power to put them in juil the instant they begin to violate the law. Perhaps quick justice will the better teach them the lesson they meed."

The amalgamated men in Duqueane deny that doo of the workmen intend to go back on Monday, though they admit that many have signed the agreement. They say that the men were acting under a misapprehension. That they did not understand what they were signing, and that to-morrow at least 300 of them will go to the mill and have their names erased fromthe roll. This statement does not agree with the statements of one of the amalgamated men who was eeen by The Sun reporter in Homestead: The man said:

"There is no disguising the fact that the men there are all ready to go back. In fact, the poorer paid are scrambling to get hack. The mill is not to start until Monday, but 100 applications have been made already. Last evening I saw six men who had joined the Amalgamated Association on Wednesday night walk up, enter the mill yard and go to the company's office and put down their names. I tried to argue with one. He replied that he had to protect himself, and, as others were flocking in he would not lose his job. You can say, however, that if the Duquesne men do desert it will in no way affect the Homestead lockout. It may be that many of the men who have forsaken the Amalgamated Association in Duquesne in order to retain their places will reconsider the matter before Monday, and when the time comes may refuse to go to work."

The officials of the company, when the statements of the Duquesne amalgamated men were reported to them, said that they were unqualifiedly faise. "We know," said one, "that all the men have signed in good faith. No man could have signed without knowing what he was signing. Everything was onen and above board. The agreement was handed to the men and most of them read it before affixing their names to it. Those who did not read were informed of its centents. There was certainly no deception. The statements of those men who say that they did not know what they

ALL THE OFFICIALS GET BAIL. s Strikers Do Not Oppose the Release of

Those They Accused of Murder. PITTSBURGE, Aug. 4.-Superintendent Potts came to court this morning and gave himself up. He, with Messrs. Dovey and McConnell, who had spent the night in jail, were admitted to ball in \$10,000 each on the accusations of murder made against them and other of the

Carnegie officials yesterday by Hugh Ross, one of the strikers, who is himself at liberty under the same ball on the same accusation. Lawyer Brennan and Lawyer Cox spent the night in digesting the hard shot that Judge Ewing fired into them from the bench when the cases of Mr. Lovojoy and the others were under consideration, and they had concluded not to oppose the giving of ball in the cases of any of the men. The Judge had set the hearing down for 9 o'clock.

To avoid a crowd he sat in his own private room instead of in the main court room, and no one was permitted inside who was not connected with the cases in some way. The Judge came in armed with a lot of law books. Attorneys Brennan and Burleigh of the prosecution were the first to come into court. They were soon followed by the other attorneys in the case. District Attorney Burleigh held a short consultation with the Judge. Dovey and Mc Connell were brought into court at 9:30 o'clock and placed beside their counsel. Alderman King and Constables Walls and Stawart were also present. Judge Ewing asked if the defendants were present. He was told that Corey and Potter would be in court

in a few minutes. District Attorney Burleigh then said: After a careful examination of the facts in this case I have come to the conclusion, after consultation with the private counsel, that there will be no objection to these defendants giving bail. In view of your Honor's view of

giving bail. In view of your Honor's view of the law in this case, and your ruling as to the rights of the respective parties in this case, we feel constrained to make no objection to their release on bail."

Mr. Knox—You made such a blow of trumpets last night about what you were going to show that we would like to hear your case.

Mr. Cox—Well, there is no use of a hearing when we admit the offence is bailable.

Judge Ewing—Let them give bail in \$10,000 each. Whom do you offer?

Mr. Knox—The same bail, Messrs, R. B. and A. W. Mellon, the bankers.

Judge Ewing—I would take their personal obligation for \$5,000,000, but they are already on four bonds of \$10,000 each, and these will make four more. I will merely ask them if they are worth \$80,000 each, and these will they are

on four bonds of \$10,000 each, and I feel sure they are worth \$80,000 each, and I feel sure they are.

The two bendsmen quickly answered that they were each worth more than \$80,000 and gave bonds.

At this point Superintendent Potter and Mr. Corey came in and personally waived a hearing and outered bail in the sum of \$10,000 in the firm, and Mr. Corey came in and personally waived a hearing and outered bail in the sum of \$10,000 in the firm, and Mr. Socott the Finkertons themselves, were in the dead of the carnegies to day, although all of them. Socott the Finkertons themselves, were in the many of the detectives as soon as they were found and they made no effort to bids. The officials of the Carnegie Company said that there would be not rouble about getting bail for the detectives as soon as they were found, and his reason for act opposing the application for bail made by Mr. Potter—he had announced that he would do so. He said that after the interest and the proposed the application of the law by Judge Ewing he did not think it would have been any use to have possed the application of the world in the said that the did not think it would have been any use to have possed the application of the Pinkerton men in mil?

"No. I do not think that we will."

Mr. Bremnan then said that he did not think informations would be made against any other of the Pinkerton men in he said, and I do not think that we will. What would be the use?"

I do not think that we will. "Mr. Bremnan then said that he did not think informations would be made against notice of the company in the propose the application of the Pinkerton men who were on the barges. It is difficult to the propose the application of the Pinkerton men who were on the barges. It is difficult to the propose the application of the Pinkerton men who were on the barges. It is difficult to the propose the application of the propose the propose the application of the propose the propose the propose the application of the propose the propose the propose the propose the pr "Are you not going to try and keep the Pinkerton men in nail?"

Mr. Borennan then said that he did not think informations would be made against any other of the Pinkerton men who were on the barges. "It is difficult for us to get the evidence against the said that the said may be said, "and I do not think they are worth the powder."

"Will you make any further informations against the officials of the company?" he was asked. He answered that he thought more informations would be made, but it would be a week or two before they were. They would accuse the men of conspiracy to cause a riot.

E. Y. Beck, one of the counsel of the company, was asked this afternoon what he thought of the arrest of the officials. He said." Judge Ewing was not at all backward in expressing his opinion asto who were the aggressors in the Homestead fight. His language could not be mistaken on that point. The Carnegies at the time of the dight were in possession of their property, had a perfect right to put whom they pleased in the works. Why, if they wanted, the law gave them the privilege of putting a band of save ages armed with bows and arrows and spears, as far as that goes, but some people think that the early of from their finely men in their men received. No. Indians, Zulus, but that he does not settle the matter peaceably, for the arrival of the Pinkerton men, and had that those who were sent to the mills word in the Homestead mills were faise and absurd. He had that those who were sent to the mills that tho

Pinkertons, or watchmen, the name makes no difference in the law in point, which is that a person can place whomsoever he may on his own property."

Thomas Bowen, the striker arrested at the Munhail station yesterday for shouting at the two men who were arrested at the company's works by Constable Stewart, was held to-day in \$1,000 bail on a charge of joining in an unlawful assemblage and of being disorderly.

Edward Burke, another striker who is accused of participating in the demonstration against Mr. Dovey, was arrested by a deputy sheriff in Homestead at noon to-day on a charge of unlawful assemblage and inciting to riot. He was brought to Pittsburgh and committed.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Houses for Employees Being Erected Incide the Homestend Mill Pence.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4 .- "Fourteen hundred men are at work in the Homestead mills today." said Secretary Lovejoy to-day, "and everything is running satisfactorily. The men are all doing good work, much better than we expected. The reports that some valuable machinery has been broken by them is not true; that their work is fully up to the standard of the old men is proved by the fact that the finished armor plates are accepted by the Government inspector after the rigid tests that these men make of all the work done." Another official of the company said: "We started up the 33-inch mill on single turn, and now have a large number of repair and construction men engaged in placing the new Beasemer converting mill in readiness to operate. We cannot get along well without it.

It will not take much over a week to have it

in order.' The means resorted to by the strikers to get an approach to the non-union men in the mill are numerous and novel. Yesterday thousands of circulars were printed in German and English. These circulars were addressed to the non-union men, who were requested to leave the mill and "prove themselves worthy to be called men." They were told not to believe the statements by their employers that it would be dangerous for them to come out and mingle among the union men. The circular assured them that every man leaving the mill would be heartily received, that no violence would be offered, and that the Amalgamated Association will ald every man leaving the company's employ to reach his home. Armed with hundreds of these circulars a committee boarded a "Pemicky" train, having purchased tickets to Braddock. As they passed over the treatie which runs directly through the works, the committee threw the circulars from the car windows and from the platforms, and the mill yarz was soon filled with them. The workmen picked them up and read them. It is said that as soon as the company officials learned of this movement of the strikers they ordered several watchmen to take up a position near the railroad trestle and confiscate any and all reading matter thrown from passing trains.

Houses for 200 persons are to be erected within the mill yard. The company this afternoon began excavating for foundations for come out and mingle among the union

from passing trains.

Houses for 200 persons are to be erected within the mill yard. The company this afternoon began excavating for foundations for several aubstantial houses west of the company offices and in the yard facing on Eighth arenue. Speaking of this little town behind the high whitewashed fence a company official said:

"While many of our new employees have secured houses across the street from the works, into which they will soon put their families, there are hundreds of unmarried men who will be unable to obtain board outside the mill. We will have, to take care of them for at least six months, and the new buildings will be for their accommedation. Several families will also be provided for in the same way."

There is a bitter feeling among the strikers to day over the binsty manner in which Judge Ewing pushed the hearings of the call of the Carnegle Company officials. A great many of the men had an idea that the officials would have to go to prison as did O'Donnell, Ross, and others among the locked-out men. Some were disposed to lay the blame on the constables, and say they were not careful in the performance of their duties. If they had been, they would have sought the officials in the evening after court had adjourned, and then there would have been no hope of keeping out of jail.

The situation at the Union Mills in Pittsburgh is unchanged.

evening after court had adjourned, and then there would have been no hope of keeping out of jail.

The situation at the Union Mills in Pittaburgh is unchanged. Superintendent Dillon said this afternoon: "The reports that are circulating to the effect that we cannot secure enough workmen is false. We have more men and applications for places than we can accommodate. The report is also false that says only one or two of the departments in the mill are in operation. Five of the departments are now running, and within three days the other two, the 18 and 20 inch plate wheels, will be running. It is not necessary for us to shift one solitary crew about from one department to another. Each department is manned with its own crew, and new crews will be on hand in a few days."

Members of the Amalgamated Press Committee made the following statement:

"We know for a certainty that the report about 150 skilled workmen being in the mills is wrong. There are no mere than twenty skilled men altogether, the remainder being simply laborers. Moreover, not all of the departments claimed to be in operation are running. Only the plate and guide mills are going today. The feeling of the workmen may be judged from the action of the men employed at the gas producers. Last night they refused to work, and every man was discharged. Natural gas is the fuel to be used to-day."

Plans of the Strikers to Force Litigation

Upon the Company. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—The strikers at Homestead are determined to cause the Carnegie ron and Steel Company as much trouble as they can. One of the moves to be made will be a test of the legality of the combination under which as a limited partnership the various concerns were consolidated with a

under which as a limited partnership the various concerns were consolidated with a capital of \$25,000,000. A charge of conspiracy to decress wages will be made against those members of the Company and the right of the consolidation will be unestioned. In addition charges of riot and inciting to riot will be brought against the company, the Pinkertons, and the other men already arrested.

Attorney John F. Cox, who with W. J. Brennan rapresents the locked-out workmen, said to-night there was a Pennsylvania statute covering the subject, and several precedents have been established.

"Such a charge will be brought in a few dars," Mr. Cox said, "and there is good ground for it, in my opinion. In Schuyikill county the employers sued the Morris Run Coal Company for depressing wages, Judga Paxson decided against the company. I argue that in the beginning the various mills, like Beaver Falls, Homestead, Duquesne, the Edgar Thompsen, the coke plants, &c. were owned by different people. They were bought up by the company procuring a controlling interest in in each and then they were consolidated. It is doubtful whether such a combination of capital is legal under the State laws. We will try to show that the interests were united to regulate the wages of empyses and coerce them. Our aim will be to break up this limited partnership, I understand Mr. Carnegle has \$13,000,000 or \$5,000,000 invested."

WARNED OF FRICK'S FATE. An Incident in the Grantte Catters' Strike

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 4.-John L. Miller of the granite firm of Thomas & Miller, at South Quincy, has received a threatening letter signed "Remember Frick." in which the writer referred to the fact that Mr. Miller sympathized with the strikers thirteen years ago, but that now he was against them, and that when he was in sympathy with them he was one of the leaders and one of the most sager to take summary vengeance on the manufacturers. The note says: 'You are now in a position where you can use your influence to have this matter settled if you were inclined to. A keg of powder under your mansion would make it a good tomb for you."

LETTER FROM GEN. SNOWDEN. He Writes to His Former Townsmen on H

Part in the lams Case. FRANKLIN, Aug. 4.—Gen. Snowden is a former resident of Frankiln, and the following is a copy of a letter sent by him to J. W. Kerr of this city. It was received last evening:

P. J. W. Kerr.
DEAR SIR AND COMMADE: You are at entire liberty to yo to my Franklin friends, as has been said in Phila elphia, that I knew nothing of lama's stringing upuil affer it was done, and I have a decided opinion regard to it. When the matter was reported to me ordered: "Discharge him in disgrace, dram him our camp, and send him home." I am prepared to stand framp, and send him home.

I my record in the case.

I thank you and all myeld comrades for the kindly
I thank you and all myeld comrades for the kindly
nterest, and an very sorry if it caused you any ancovance. I have had many letters from old comrades
rom the 142d, and have feit that the kindly eyes of
ill the surrivors and the shades of those who have
tone before are upon me. With kind regards, I am the survivors and ne. With kind regarders and fraternally yours, GRORGE R. SNOWDER,

Mr. Oates's Report Under Discussion. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The House Committee on the Judiciary met to-day to consider the report of Representative Oates on the investigation made by the sub-committee into therecent disturbances at Homostead, Pa. The sub-committee had come to the conclusion that a partial report should not be made this session; that it would be better to wait until all the testimony had been received from the Pinkertons and the Knights of Labor. The yote of the sub-committee resulted 3 to 2 in favor of allowing the report to go over until next session.

favor of allowing the report to go over until next session.

The full committee was engaged in discussing the various features of the report to-day, but before this work was concluded an adjournment was taken to enable the members to vote on the several resolutions introduced in the House at the beginning of to-day's session. The committee will continue its consideration of the report to-morrow.

Boston, Aug. 4.-In order that a nine-hour work day might be successfully enforced in all book and job printing offices in this country, the International Typographical Union at its last Convention proposed that an assessits last Convention proposed that an assessment of one cent per day be levied upon the he members of union for the creation of anine-hour fund. Yesterday the members of Typographical Union No. 13, by a vote of 271 to 316, declared against the propesition. They also, by a vote of 205 to 382, declared against paying an assessment of ten cents per week for further support of the printers on strike in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Struck Because Carnegle Steel Was Used. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4. - A letter received in Homestead to-night says that the employees of the Studebaker Wagon Works have gone on strike. The employees number about 3,000 men, all of whom are out. The direct cause of the strike is the fact that the Studebaker works are using steel produced at the Carnegie works.

The Homestead Strike Delays the New Ram BATH, Me., Aug. 4.—The new harbor defence ram cannot be sent into the stream for six weeks at least. The Homestead strike has de-layed work, all the ship's material coming from that plant.

ENGLAND'S GRAB GAME.

A British War Ship Establishes a Conling Station at Page-Page.

San Francisco, Aug. 4 .- News is brought by the Australian steamer of what may cause an international quarrel between England and the United States. It seems that the British gunboat Curacoa last month put into Pago-Pago harbor, Samoa, and the Samoan land Pago harbor, Samoa, and the Samoan land commissioner selected a piece of land there for a British coaling station.

The news comes by way of Auckland, and the New Zealand paper remarks that the United States has abandoned Pago-Pago since the Apia hurricane. This reads queerly when it is remembered that Lieut. Coffin left here last month for Samoa to put this Pago-Pago coaling station in order.

The Samoan Government in 1875 granted this coaling station to the United States, and England has no right to any part of the harbor. The steamer also brings advices from Honolulu which confirm the seizure of Johnston Island.

Somerby Says the Order is Solvent. Indianapolis, Aug. 4,—Supreme Justice Somerby sent out the following letter to-day:

To the Officers and Members of the Order of Iron Hall. FRIENDS: In reply to numerous inquiries respecting the newspaper reports now being published about the suit pending in the courts of this city, I desire to state to the friends of our order that the supreme sitting is fully prepared to meet the issues and to protect the interests of all members. The charges against your supreme Justice I am prepared to meet. The order is solvent, and is supply able to meet all liabilities. The business we have trust out of the order will energy from this, the sittle of the supremental than the su

Fresh Air on the Pier Sheds.

The Corporation Counsel has suggested to the Dock Board that suit be brought against the New England Terminal Company to determine whether or not the company shall throw copen to the public the upper story of Pier 38. East liver, constructed under the law of 1889. This law prohibited the Dock Board from leasing piers to railroad companies unless the companies agreed to build summer pavilions for the people above the pier sheds. The New England Terminal Company says a later law repeals the law of 1889. The Corporation counsel says it is a question for the courts to decide. open to the public the upper story of Pier 36

She Started the Fire with Kerosene, CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 4.-Mrs. William Hoeft poured kerosene on the kitchen fire this morning, and the can exploded with such force as to blow a hole through the roof of the cottage. to blow a hole through the roof of the cottage. Mrs. Hoeft was horribly burned, and died within a few hours. Two daughters were sleeping in an adjoining room. One of them escaped with her hair singed. The rounger, named Martha, aged 7, was scorched about the head and face and died. William Hoeft, the husband, was badly burned, but it is thought he will recover.

Chiengo Will Have an "L" Road Soos. CHICAGO, Aug 4.-The Metropolitan Elevated railroad is about to purchase its right of way on the west side. Ten million dollars' worth of the company's bonds have been floated. The route, except for a mile, is practically settled and the engineers will soon locate that. W. W. Gurley, general solicitor of the road: Hermann Benze, in charge of the right of way department, and E. J. Harkness have returned from New York, where they have been in conference with Fastern capitalists and stockholders in the enterprise to decide the policy of the road. They also met and consulted Col. Alfred F. Walcott, who is managing the company's finances, and were instructed by him to go ahead with the purchase of the right of way as enough money had been provided to warrant that step. of the company's bonds have been floated. The

Reading Operating Another Leased Line. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 .- It was announced o-day that the Reading Railroad Company would formally take possession of the Buffalo extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. For a long time the Lehigh Valley pany. For a long time the Lenigh valley Company has been using the tracks of the Erie road to Buffalo, paying a large sum of money each year for the privilege. The contract expired last May, but owing to some difficulty the Reading Company did not operate the new road, but instead made a monthly traffic contract with the Erie Company.

Entirond Notes. Judgment for \$42.459 was yesterday entered against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company in favor of the National City Bank, on a promissory note dated Jan. 29 payable in five months for \$100.000, on which \$60,360 was realised by the bank by the sale of stocks and bonds deposited as collateral security.

Reduced rate to Denver, Col., and return via Pennsylvania Hallread

NO MORE SHOP DELEGATES.

BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS ABOL-ISH THAT BOSS OF THEIRS.

The Tueste with the Walking Delegates Goes On Unabated-Brick Manufacturers Hope to Win-Strikes on Ninety Buildings The members of the Building Material Dealers' Association, against which the Board of Walking Delegates has been waging a relent less war for several weeks, declared yesterday that they were making good headway in filling their yards with non-union men. Though they do not say that they have full complements of men in the yards, they say that as the fear of violence from strikers wears away the men are coming in in greater numbers to replace the union men, and that in a few days the dealers will be able to fulfil their contracts.

n spite of the union. At the Building Material Dealers' Exchange resterday the feeling against the Board of Walking Delegates for trying to force the dealers to break their contracts in a fight they had no concern in was very bitter. If the dealers succeed in manning their yards with non-union men. it is believed they will have nothing to do with union men again. One of

the dealers said to a Sun reporter: "I hope we are through forever with the tyranny of the shop delegate. He had become a sort of bugbear to both employer and employee. He acted as if he absolutely owned the entire concern, and was inclined to be more despetie than the Czar of Russia. The labor agitators make speeches about grinding monopoly's iron heel and so forth, but if there is a greater or more irresponsible tyrant than the shop delegate, unless it be the walking delegate. I would like to see him. Since these strikes began we have abolished shop delegates, I hope forever."

The same feeling exists among the members of the Brick Manufacturers' Association. A member of the Executive Board of the latter said to the reporter:

"Since we discharged the Captains of the barges who sided with the strikers, striking brick handlers who had been hanging around the yards have come to the Captains and asked if they were working with new crews. Learning that such was the case, the men hung around looking sick. I believe the Brick Handlers' Union is on the verge of breaking up; in fact, from what I have learned, I would not be surprised if it should break up at any time and the men should come clamoring back asking for work. I know many of them would like an excuse to come back."

The representatives of the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday denied that there was any danger of the men stampeding back to work. They said that where fifty or sixty men had gone out on any building three or four might return unless the strike was settled, but that was all. Delegate McLaughlin of the Progressive Painters said that if any contractor wanted to go on with his work and came to him, he could get him supplied outside of the Building Material Dealers' Association. not be surprised if it should break up at any

outside of the Building Material Dealers' Association.

Around the walls at the rooms of the Board were signs with such words as "Improved Union Cement." Egyptian Coment," and "All Kinds of Materials." The delogates say that they are on friendly terms with three concerns of building material dealers, one of which could deliver 4,000,000 bricks at twenty-four hours' notice, and another 10,000,000 bricks in a short time. Delegate Edward McLaughlin is supposed to be the father of this plan.

Laughlin is supposed to be the father of this plan.

The contractors say they do not know any firms outside of the Building Material Dealers' Association which could supply them with the materials in the quantities wanted. There are a number of dealors in Jersey City, who, it is said, are anxious to get a market in New York, but they are small concerns.

It was stated that Contractor Schreiner, who has buildings at Eighty-seventh street and Avenue A and Eighty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, had got two barge loads of brick from Brassy Point, and that all his men had gone back to work. The delegates reported last evening that the men had been ordered out on strike at the Art Institute in West Fifty-seventh street because Contractor Wills had men at work there with non-union materials. tractor Wills had men at work there with non-union materials.

There are now, it is reported, about ninety buildings affected by these strikes. In some of them a few men are working, and in others the housesmiths have not been ordered out.

At a general meeting of the Cloakmakers' Union, held yesteriany at 125 lilvington street, Joseph Barondess was elected Fresident of the union for six months, and B. Margueles Vice-President. This appointment is an hon-orary one for Barondess, and has nothing to do with his position as manager of the union. Since the new Factory act became law the Cloakmakers' Union has been increasing in membership. At resterday's meeting a num-ber of new members were initiated.

SEVEN CENSURED THE ROAD, End of the Inquest Into the Acoldent

Harrison on July 20. The Coroner's inquest in the accident at the Fifth street crossing of the Pennsylvania Rnilroad at Harrison, by which three lives were lost on July 20, ended at 1:30 yesterday mornog with a divided verdict. Seven jurymen exponerated the railroad employees and found the railroad negligent in not placing a flagman and gates at the crossing. They said also that the city of Harrison was guilty of negligence in not enforcing the ordinance and compelling the company to guard the cross-

compelling the company to guard the crossing.

One juryman was absent, and the other four also'exonerated the company's employees, but failed to censure either the city or the railroad company, but recommended gates and a flagman at the crossing.

By the accident in question James Byrnes, the driver of one of the wagons of the Atha & Illingworth Steel Company, was mortally injured, and two boys who were riding with him were instantly killed. They were Joseph and Clifford Garrison. The death of James Byrnes, which occurred in a Newark hospital, was not mentioned in either verdict.

Mr. Lutz, who said he was an American citizen with property in this neighborhood, brought with him in the steerage of the steamship Elbe, which arrived yesterday. Catherine Mathaeur, a widow of 57 years. The widow said that she had met Lutz, who is 72 years old, in her native town, and that he had persuaded her to come to America, declaring that he would marry her when he got here. He paid her passage, and was very attentive on the voyage; but when they landed at Ellis Island the old fellow said, so she avers:

"You do not suit me and I cannot marry you. I'll go my way and you may go yours."

At first the widow thought she would return to Germany. Then she thought of her married daughter in Brooklyn and decided to stay. The old map may be the defendant in a breach of promise suit when the customs of the country are explained to the widow. old, in her native town, and that he had per-

Nuns Testing Their Knowledge. DETROIT. Aug. 4 .- The County School Examiners held examinations in the High School to-day. Among the 117 candidates for examination were four Sisters of Charity. examination were four Sisters of Charity, all teachers in the parochial schools. Some of the anti-Catholic members of the Board objected to their taking the examinations, but the Sisters had explained that they were simply curious to know what percentage they could make at a public school examination. They wished to make a comparison of the two systems. They were permitted to take the examination.

Court of Pardons Committee Visit | Young

Judges Smith, Brown, and Bogart of the Court of Pardons, accompanied by Dr. Ward, Superintendent of the State Asylum at Trenton, visited Newark yesterday and spent three ton, visited Newark yesterday and spent three hours talking with Robert Alden Fales, the 10-year-old murderer of Thomas Haydon, Young Fales preserved his usual calm demeaner and answered all questions with alacrity. The inquiry was secret, and its result will be revealed on Tuesday next to the Court of Pardons, of which the Judges were a committee.

Died of Hydrophebia. LTNN, Mass., Aug. 4.—Patrick Farrell, 52

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 4.—Patrick Farrell. 52
years old. of Swampscott, died of hydrophobia
this morning. Farrell was bitten by a rabid
dog on May 13. Beyond slight throat spasms
and an aversion to water the case did not taily
with those beat known and described in medical works. Farrell's death was not violent.
The dog bit fifteen persons, two of whom have
died. The Tankee Skippers Skipped. Dight, N. S., Aug. 4.—When the cruiser King-fisher arrived in St. Mary's Bay yesterday.

hoping to sieze trespassers, she found that the American seining schooners had vanished. Their skippers, it is said, had learned of the expected visit of the Kingfisher. Riegant through service to Pittsfield and the Berk shire Mills via New York Central - 4de.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

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JOHN W. ALMY, Prop'r.

ASSAULTED BY A DOG CATCHER.

Mrs. Pauline Guyot and Her Little Sor Otto Struck in Their Own Home, Since the appointment of the dog catchers several weeks ago, by Mayor Boody of Brooklyn, no less than a half dozen complaints have een made by citizens who have been assaulted by these dog hunters in their efforts o make captures. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Pauline Guyot, who keeps a bird store at 233 Flatbush avenue, and her twelve-year-old son Otto visited Mayor Boody to make a complaint. The little fellow's face was pretty badly scratched and one of his eyes was

plaint. The little fellow's face was pretty badly scratched and one of his eyes was disfigured. Mrs. Guyot said that she was suffering from severe pains in the chest, the result of being struck by one of the dog catchers on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Guyottold Mayor Boody that her son and his dog, a young Newfoundland, were standing in the door of the store. Otto saw the dog catchers coming and tried to take the dog in. The Newfoundland was clumsy, and before it could fairly turn one of the catchers swooped down, and, grabbing him by the legs, tossed him into a large net on the end of a pole another man was carrying. Otto tried to explain that he had a collar and a license for the dog, but the weather was so hot that the collar had been taken off. The man, Mrs. Guyot says, promptly knocked her little boy down, and when she interfered he struck her twice in the breast. She said the man wore badge No. 4 on his coat.

Mayor Boody appointed two dog catchers, and the selection of assistants, was left to thom. Fach assistant wears a badge bearing his number. A clerk in the License Bureau said vesterday that he had no means of knowing the name of No. 4, as they knew only the two men in charge of the gangs. At the Bridge street pound, however, where Mrs. Guyot's dog was taken, the man in charge said that No. 4 was a man named McLane.

Mayor Boody has ordered No. 4 before him to-day.

Shot by Their Drunken Companion.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 4 .- Early to-day, while William Greer, Jacob Loertz. "Shorty" Wilson, and John Firman of Seymour, and William and John Firman of Seymour, and William Wilson of Crothersville were returning from an all-night coon hunt, Greer, who had been drinking heavily, got out of the wagon and retused to proceed. He ordered the others to stop, and when they refused he swore he would kill them all. He deliberately loaded his gun and fired at the party. William Wilson was mortally and John Firman seriously wounded. "Shorty" Wilson, Loertz, and one of the horses were slightly wounded. Greer escaped and has not yet been captured.

Bought Trouble with Fifty Cents, Solomon Balsan, runner for a Hebrew boardng house, gave 50 cents to Michael Cohen, the boy assistant at Ellis Island of Agent Reinherz boy assistant at Ellis Island of Agent Reinherz of the United Rebrew Charities. Balsan said the gift was merely an evidence of his esteem for Cohen. Agent Reinherz heard of the Incident and asked the boy to explain. The boy said that Balsan had forced the money on him, and refused to take it back. Reinherz reported the case to Col. Weber, and Balsan's pass to the Island was revoked. Reinherz thinks that Balsan expected the boy to recommend the boarding house, for which Balsan works, to immigrants. mmigrants.

A dangerous counterfeit \$2 silver certificate is in circulation. One of the bills appeared at

A Bad Hancock 82 Certificate.

the Sub-Treasury yesterday. It had been received on deposit by an up-town bank. The engraving of the bill is finely done. The silk thread mark is imitated by a crease in the pa-per. The bill bears the likeness of Gen. Han-cock.

West Virginia's Republican Ticket.

PARKERSBUID, W. Va., Aug. 4.—The Republican State Convention adjourned at 3:20 tocan State Convention adjourned at 3:30 to-day. The following is the ticket: Governor, Thomas E. Davis of Taylor county; Auditor, J. S. Hyer, Braxton: Treasurer, William W. Payne, McDowall: Attorney-General, Talbuc O. Bullock, Wood: Superintendent Public Schools, Thomas C. Miller, Fairmount: Su-preme Judge, long term, James M. McWhor-ter; short term, Warren Miller.

Populites in New York City.

Temporary headquarters of the People's party have been established in room 24 in the Cooper Institute, where public meetings are held every Monday night. The work of fitting up more pretentious quarters at it Clinton place has been begun. A banner hearing the pictures of the party's candidates will be raised, and the work of building up organizations in all of the Assembly districts will be attempted.

Manley Visits Bar Marbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4 .- The Hon. Joseph H. Manley arrived here yesterday morning and left on the noon train. His object in coming is understood to have been to try to persuade Mr. Blaine to make some speeches and to take active part in the campaign new about to open in Maine.

The Nebraska Independent Party. KEARNEY, Neb., Aug. 4.-The Independent

State Convention met last night to nominate State officers and Presidential electors, but nothing was done until to-day, when ex-United States Senator Charles H. Van Wyck was nomnated for Governor.

New Jersey Bemocrats.

TRENTON, Aug. 4.- The New Jersey Democratic State Committee has selected Camden. Sept. 27. as the place and date of the State Gubernatorial Convention.

STEVENSON IN LOUISVILLE.

HE TELLS THE WATTERSON CLUB TO FIGHT THE FORCE BILL

The Democratic Neminee's Address to the New Cinb of the Kentucky Metropolis— The Chief Issue-Mr. Watterson in Line. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.-The visit of the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson to Louisville has given Kentucky Democrats an opportunity to tender him an ovation, the more hearty, perhaps, because he is a native of Kentucky. The occasion of Mr. Stevenson's visit was the dedication of the Watterson Club's house, the first permanent home of any political organization in Kentucky. The Watterson Club has not been founded long, but it is in a very flourish-

A fine three-story brick dwelling on Sixth street, one of the most attractive avenues in the city, was bought recently, and Mr. Stevenson accepted an invitation to become chief orator of the occasion of the house-warming. The principal part of the exercises took place at Leiderkranz Hall. Gov. John Young Brown and his staff were present, as were most of the State officers, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, and both branches of the Legislature. Among the guests were also ex-Govs. Buckner and

Mr. Stevenson and his party, consisting of Mrs. Stevenson and his law partner, J. S. Ewing, have been the guests of Mr. Henry Watterson. The members of the Watterson Club formed in marching order at their club house, and, joined by the Bandanna Club, es-corted the Illinois statesman from Mr. Watterson's house to Leiderkranz Hall. An immense crowd was in waiting there. When the guest of honor had entered and the cheering had subsided the meeting was called to order by John B. Castleman, Chairman of the General Committee. Chairman Castleman Introduced Gov. Brown, who made a short speech of wel come. When he had concluded ex-Congress man Albert S. Willis introduced Mr. Stevenson. He was greeted with tremendous cheers When the applause subsided Mr. Stevenson said:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:

to explain that he had a collar and a license the court of the collar of

ministration, which pertain, it may be, to diplomacy and to war-nye, which take hold of the very foundations of the social fabric. Let us trust that in all the coming years from the hall dedicated to-night there will spring an influence and a power ever for the right, ever for the defence of the unfortunate and the oppressed, ever for that which is noble and pure at the hearthstone and in the council, ever for the maintenance, at whatever cost, of our Democratic institutions and the perpetuity of the American republic."

Speeches were made by the Hon. Boyd Winchester, the Hon. James A. McKenzie, ex-Goy, Knott, and others. Mr. Stevenson then held a public reception on the stage, after which the principal guests went to the Watterson Club house, where another reception was held. Mr. Watterson, though still showing evident traces of his recent illness, made the dedicatory address at the club house. In his speech he said:

"This club is to be congratulated upon the distinction which attends its housewarming. The presence of the eminent citizen of Illinois would be at any time a subject of felicitation, but at this moment we are doubly honored, not only in entertaining a representative Democrat, but also the next Vice-President of the United States."

Mr. Watterson then humorously acknowledged the honor done him by naming the club after him. Then he taiked politics. Ho declared that, contrary to the general impression, he went to the National Convention satisfied that, contrary to the general impression, he went to the National Convention satisfied that, contrary to the general impression, he went to the National Convention satisfied that nothing could prevent the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. I reached Chicago, ealth e, "expecting nothing except Cleveland. I got Stevenson for Vice-President and a ringing declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only. What else de vou suppose would have heen required to satisfy me? The earth? No. no, gentlemen. We are Democrats dyed in the wood, and when the party speaks, the wor to-morrow.

They Can't Stand Sockless Jerry. Topers, Aug. 4.-William O'Conner, County Attorney of Stevens county, and a Democratic leader in the southwestern part of the State, says that outside of Sedgwick 50 per cont. of the Democrats in the Seventh district will vote with the Republicans rather than support Jerry Simpson, the Farmers' Alliance candi-date. He says the Democrats are organizing to prevent Simpson's endorsement, and, if de-feated in the Convention, will bolt and run an independent candidate.



results that condition known as scrofula, which is characterized by the liability of certain tissues to become the seat of chronic inflammations. The trouble may start as catarrh in the masal passages, throat or lungs, and as the membranes become weakened, the tubercle baccilli enter, and multiply, and we have, as a result, that dread disease—Consumption. Find a perfect remedy for scrofula, in all its forms—something that purifies the blood, as well as claims to. That, if it's taken in time, will cure Consumption. It has been found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a strength—restorer, blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder, nothing like it is known to medical science. It's the only remedy so sure that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't basely or cure, your mensy is refunded.

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Christopher or Barciny St. Ferry. NOT A REPUBLICAN ANY MORE.

D. Morgan Hildreth of the Diamond Backs Gets Out of the G. O. P. The fight that ex-Assemblyman D. Morgan Hildreth has been making in the Republican Association of the Twenty-first district resulted yesterday in his sending his resignation as a member of the association to John Proctor Clarke, its President. Mr. Hildreth with William Leary and other personal friends succeeded at one time in securing control of the association. Clarke regained control later, and Hildreth kept up a steady fight until last January, when he said at a meeting of the association:

Republican party. I believe that the secret of the trouble is that the leaders indulge too much in personal politics, and that they take advantage of the power they have to vent personal spicen. I want to vote for principles and not for men. This method of turning a man down here and there because some one in power is personally opposed to him is not the power is personally opposed to him is not the policy of the Republican party. I intended at the last meeting to tender my resignation as a delegate to the County Committee, but I was not permitted to do so. I tender it now. It has been the custom of the County Committee to fix up a slate and rush it through. I do not approve of this method and my presence on the committee might give rise to bickerings. As this is a Presidential year all should be peaceful, and I have therefore concluded to retire."

As this is a Presidential year all should be peaceful, and I have therefore concluded to retire.

Mr. Hildreth has now concluded to leave the party entirely. In his letter of resignation sent to Mr. Clarke, he says:

Up to the present time I have actively cooperated with Republicans, and in so doing was actuated by a belief that the platform of the two great parties represented the sincere principles of dovernment which were placed in issue in each succeeding election. I realize that have received at the hands of the Republican organization in the Twenty-first Assembly district the highest honor it had to cenfer, in my nomination and election as a memier of Assembly from the district, one of the few Republican organizations in the state of the same and the same active and election as a memier of Assembly from the satisfies with the capable of as honoring one of its constituents. In the certainly naught to compain of in the treatment of the control of the district. The control of the same sincerely grateful. I have of the district in fact to be that the professions of the Republican party are insincere; that the platforms adopted in the past have been adopted soich with a view of inducing such enthusiastic theories as myself to aweary allegiance to that party; therefore, I now retire from allegiance to that party; therefore, I now retire from what seems to me to be a field of hypocrisy, to which I was allured by blandshnests misstatements, and deception.

System and our innovation and imaginative, and in My alleganoi realize.

My alleganoi realize from or conscience, and now i relize from that or because of the fact that I have learned from experience to know and believe in the absolute insincerty in the low and believe in the demonstrated in practice.

GOV. M'RINLEY IN IOWA.

A Speech on the Race Track in Council Bluffs on Silver and the Tarif.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, In., Aug. 4.-Gov. McKinley arrived here at noon to-day. He was met at the depot by the Reception Committee, was driven to the Grand Hotel, escorted by a procession of carriages and a band. After lunch-League rooms in the hotel, and at 3 o'clock the Governor was driven to the Fair Grounds. where he delivered a tariff speech, under the auspices of the Twin City Chautaugua Association. He spoke from a temporary platform erected on the race track facing the grand stand, which was filled by an assembly of 10.-000 persons. He was introduced by Judge Reed, and spoke for almost an hour. He said

in part:
"The Democratic platforms of late rears have declared in favor of free silver, but when

"The Democratic platforms of late years have declared in favor of free silver, but when in the last Congress they had a majority they failed to pass a Free Coinage bill against the opposition of a Republican minority and deserters from the Lemocratic ranks. What we want is a dollar worth a hundred cents here as well as elsewhere. Be it silver, paper, or gold, the Republican party insists, and has always insisted, that it should be worth a hundred cents. It there are two kinds of money in circulation of different values, every one knows that the cheaper money drives the good money out of circulation. The one-hundred-cent dollar wor't associate with the eighty-three cent dollar.

"During the war you did not see any gold in circulation, as a result of the Redemption act of 1879. Some will claim that the silver dollar will buy as much as the gold dollar, but it must be remembered that the silver dollar is now coined only to a limited extent. If there were free coinage, it would mean that every man having silver bullion could take it to the Government mints and have it coined. Now the Government retains the difference between the value of the silver coined in a dollar and the 100 cents worth of silver, and thus makes the brofit, whereas were there free coinage the silver coined in a dollar and the silver men would get the rake-off. We don't want any short dollars in this country. "Coming to the subject of taxistion, I would say that if we had the power we would abolish all taxation. We don't knatt any short dollars in this country.

"Coming to the subject of taxistion, I would say that if we had the power we would abolish all taxation. We don't knatt any short dollars in this country.

"Coming to the subject of taxistion, I would say that if we had the power we would abolish all taxation. We don't like it, but if is necessary to sustain the Government. The question is how to raise it. The revenue tariff advocated by the Democrats encourages no American industry. It is levied in coid business blood. It con-iders only

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